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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

NOVEMBER 17.

AVIGNON.

THE miniſter of the home department produced diſpatches, which the commiſſioners of the king employed for the purpoſe of reſtoring the tranquillity of Avignon, had addreſſed to him by an extraordinary courier.

They announce, 'that their endeavours had ſucceeded to the ſatisfaction of the unfortunate inhabitants, whom the ruffians of the army of Monteux, called Patriot, had pillaged and maſſacred with impunity. The French troops are in poſſeſſion of Carpentras and Avignon, to the great diſpleaſure of theſe ruffians. Thoſe who had fled from conſternation now return to their homes. One Lecuyer had pillaged the inhabitants of Avignon; he was maſſacred. His friends took occaſion to ravage the town, and under the pretext of avenging his death, killed all the perſons of probity whom they deteſted.

"They plunged them into the priſons of the palace, and there maſſacred them in cold blood. Sons were murdered in the preſence of their fathers! mothers expired on the bodies of their ſons! alas! all periſhed miſerably!—[The aſſembly ſhuddered with horror; ſhrieks were uttered, expreſſive of the deepeſt concern.]

"Barbarity ſpared not even the bodies of the unfortunate victims:—they were beheaded, cut in pieces;—the bodies of women were embowelled! the mangled remains—[Here, M. Monteix could proceed no farther, his frame was convulſed, the paper dropt from his hands, he covered his face, and fled with precipitation from the tribune. His flight was behind in a gloomy ſilence: of ſo numerous an aſſembly not one perſon was found, whoſe curioſity had ſo far maſtered his feelings as to oppoſe his departure, or demand his return.]

After a pauſe of horror, M. Iſnard, the ſecretary, was ordered to proceed with the recital.—"Theſe mangled remains of their fury were thrown into a ditch, called Glaciere du Palais: the entrance was cloſed up; we diſcovered this tomb, and cauſed it to be opened. A putrid ſtench rendered it almoſt inacceſſible; we, however, cauſed it to be examined with proper precautions, in order, if poſſible, by the number of heads, to diſcover how many lives had been loſt. [The aſſembly reſounded with a mingled exclamation of indignation and ſorrow.]

"A crowd of unfortunate citizens came every day to embrace our knees, and demand of us their fathers, huſbands, children and friends, whoſe bodies were among the number of the ſixty victims butchered at the caſtle.

"It appeared to us indiſpenſable to cauſe to be arreſted all the perſons concerned in authority at Avignon at the period of the maſſacre: the Sieurs Jourdan and Tournel are arreſted; the firſt was diſtant a leagne from Avignon, the other attempted to fly, after diſcharging a piſtol at the officer who was going to ſeize him; he at firſt ſaved himſelf by clambering along the roofs, but fell, and having a leg broken, was taken.

"We arreſted the young Lecuyer, who, incited by an inſatiable thirſt of blood, in order to avenge his father, maſſacred ſixteen priſoners of the palace.

"All theſe facts have been authenticated: the national aſſembly, perhaps, regret having heard at its bar, an emiſſary of the ruffians, who had the audacity to accuſe Mr. Mulot, the commiſſioner of pacification.——We are," &c.

The aſſembly referred theſe diſpatches to the committee of legiſlation.

LONDON, December 7.

Amongſt other ſingular properties of charcoal, it has lately been diſcovered by a gentleman at Peterſburgh, that all ſorts of glaſs veſſels and other utenſils may be purified from long retained ſmells and taints of every kind, in the eaſieſt and moſt perfect manner, by rincing them well out with charcoal reduced to a fine powder, after their groſſer impurities have been ſcoured off with ſand and pot-aſh. That people whoſe breath ſmells ſtrong from a ſcorbutic diſpoſition of the gums, may at any time get perfectly rid of this bad ſmell by rubbing and waſhing out the mouth thoroughly with fine charcoal powder. This ſimple application, at the ſame time, renders the teeth beautifully white. And that brown (or otherwiſe coloured) putrid ſtinking water may be deprived of its offenſive ſmell, and rendered tranſparent by means of the ſame ſubſtance.—Hence he thinks it would be of uſe for preſerving water ſweet during ſea voyages, to add about 5lb. of coarſe charcoal powder to every caſk of water; it being only neceſſary afterwards to ſtrain the water off, when wanted, through a linen bag.

The exhibition of legs in Mrs. Cowley's Comedy, reminds us of a bon mot of George Selwyn's, who, on being aſked how he liked the then rage for ſhort petticoats, obſerved, he liked it extremely well, and did not care to what height the faſhion was carried!

Scottiſh plaids, to be uſed as ſurtouts, are become the faſhion in Dublin. The Iriſh manufacturers reſenting this, have begun to cut them in the ſtreets, at night, and ſerious affrays are apprehended.

Of the faſhionable colours in the Female world at preſent, the firſt is, the *York flame*, complimentary in its title, of courſe, to the Ducheſs—It is a dark ſhade, ſomething between a *Coquelicot* and a *Maroon*. The ſecond, the *Maiden's bluſh*, a pale pink. Between theſe two we are likely to have a *warm* winter.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

O D E.

SAY, Muſe, to whoſe illuſtrious name
Shall I attune my vocal ſhell;
That while the Lyric note I ſwell,
My ſong may gain the meed of laſting fame?

Shall he who in the realms of day,
Cloth'd with immortal ſtate,
Treads the bright clouds beneath his feet,
And holds high converſe with the good and great—
Shall FRANKLIN's name immortalize the lay?

"Lo! in the bright abode of fame—
"To virtue and to wiſdom dear,
"In words as laſting as this earthly frame,
"Still bright'ning with the rolling year,
"There ſtands inſcrib'd a glorious Patriot's name!

"When Britain, with ambition mad,
"Sought to enſlave COLUMBIA's land;
"Her Generals ſent with pow'r clad,
"And pour'd her thouſands on the ſtrand:
"The guardian Genius of your States,
"With ſwelling indignation view'd
"Their ſwords prepar'd to ſpill your blood;
"And to avert your threaten'd fates,
"Flew to Virginia's fertile plain,
"When Ceres held her golden reign,
"And gave to him this high command.
"Go, Hero of *undaunted mind*,
"Go---leave thy rural cares behind;
"With all thy ſkill and force oppoſe
"Thy country's fierce, ambitious foes,
"And from the threaten'd ruin ſave my land."

"Scarce had your Guardian ſpoke the word,
"When o'er his ſhoulder hung the ſword;
"And to the field, with eager haſte,
"To meet your Foe, the Hero paſs'd.
"There horrid ſtood the Britiſh god of war,
"A lion dreadful roſe upon his ſhield;
"His head was cover'd with a blazing ſtar;
"In act to ſtrike a flaming ſpear he held.
"No terror touch'd the god-like Hero's breaſt;
"He ruſh'd impetuous on the furious foe,
"Watch'd ev'ry motion, when to give the blow;
"Wound follow'd wound, 'till overcome with toil
"The Foe retir'd; ſtill on the Hero preſs'd,
"And ſtruck the blow that forc'd him from your ſoil."

"Curs'd be the hour (the raging warrior ſaid)
"When flush'd with hope, I fought in bloody fray
"To ſeize a jewel for Britannia's head,
"And my rich ſpoils in triumph bear away.
"I came, in fancy ſure of victory,
"To meet a puny, daſtard race of men,
"Who ſwift before my voice and ſpear would fly,
"As deer, when ruſhed the lion from his den.
"Am I defeated?---No, 'tis but a dream---
"A mere deluſion of my wilder'd brain:
"But ah! I ſee the crimſon-flowing ſtream,
"O'er all my limbs I feel the raging pain.
"But ſure the Victor more than man muſt be---
"Great as a god in ſkill, a god in pow'r;
"His look was awful as Jove's majeſty---
"And who but he, ſuch thundering deaths could ſhow'r?
"If man---tranſcendent over mortal man,
"In wond'rous ſkill, and valor in the war;
"As the dread eagle o'er the tim'rous clan
"Of feather'd tribes that wing the yielding air."

"Thus ſpoke the baffl'd Britiſh God of War;
"A chilling horror ſhiver'd thro' his veins---
"With terror wild he caught his broken ſpear---
"He fled---and left to peace theſe happy plains.

"When the great Patriot's conquering ſword
"Had to his country peace reſtor'd,
"To thoſe who gave, he now reſign'd his pow'r:
"And feeling in his noble breaſt,
"Such holy joy as all the bleſt,
"Find for reward when their hard conflict's o'er—
"Retir'd to his rural ſeat,
"To paſs his days in calm and wait the ſtroke of fate.
"Soon by the grateful nation's general choice,
"Elected to the lofty Chair of State,
"He left his happy place, his calm retreat,
"Obedient to the people's honoring voice.

"No baſe ambitious thirſt of ſway
"Dwells in the Hero's generous mind,
"Pure as the lambent flame of day,
"Bright burns his Patriot-love refin'd.
"In ſtorms of war he ſhow'd the ſoldier how
"To quell the fierce, and lay the haughty low:
"And now he gives a leſſon to the great,
"How they, in peace, ſhou'd rule a freeborn ſtate,
"TRUTH, FAITH and JUSTICE, walking hand in hand,
"Diffuſe ſweet union thro' the happy land.
"I ſee the fairer virtues wait
"Attendant round his chair of ſtate:
"Sweet Mercy! with her bleeding breaſt,
"Humility! true wiſdom's gueſt,
"The brighteſt daughter of the ſky,
"Bleſt Charity! with ſmiling eye.
"Theſe form the wreath
"That blooms in death,
"More bright and glorious to behold,
"Than ſuns of diamonds in a *crown* of gold.
"As men in northern climes, long veil'd in night
"With rapture bleſs the ſun's returning light,
"So do admiring crowds with boundleſs mirth,
"Honor the day that gave this Patriot birth.
"His glorious name! thro' wondering nations ſpread,
"Receives the homage of unſought applauſe:
"The Gallic ſpirit from his iron bed
"Eſcap'd; (where long confin'd in galling chains
"He wept with unavailing tears, his pains,)
"Exulting bleſſes him the diſtant cauſe.

"Would'ſt thou acquire the meed of fame,
"And lift from earth thy humble name?
"Pour the ſweet incenſe of melodious praiſe
"To him, let WASHINGTON renown thy lays.

Ah muſe! thou know'ſt too-well—
I boaſt no Heav'n-taught ſkill;
That I can ne'er aſpire his deeds to tell:
E'en now a tremor thro' my frame I feel,
And in deſpair I drop my vocal ſhell.

ULLIN.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1792.
In committee of the whole, on the Fiſhery Bill.
[CONTINUED.]

MR. AMES,

AFTER ſome introductory obſervations, adverted to the neceſſity of fixing ſome point in which both ſides would agree. Diſputes he ſaid, could not be terminated, or more properly, they could not be managed at all if ſome firſt principles were not conceded. The parties would want weapons for the controverſy.

Law is in ſome countries the yoke of government, which bends or breaks the necks of the people—but thank heaven, in this country it is a man's ſhield; his coat of mail, his caſtle of ſafety; 'tis more than his defence—'tis his weapon to puniſh thoſe who invade his rights—'tis the inſtrument which aſſiſts—'tis the price that rewards his induſtry.

If I ſay that fiſhermen have equal rights with other men, every gentleman feels in his own boſom a principle of aſſent; If I ſay that no man ſhall pay a tax on ſending his property out of the country, the conſtitution will confirm it; for the conſtitution ſays *no duty ſhall be laid on exports*: If I ſay, that on exporting dried fiſh, the exporter is entitled to drawback the duty paid on the ſalt, I ſay no more than the law of the land has confirmed..

Plain and ſhort as theſe principles are, they include the whole controverſy: For I conſider the law allowing the drawback as the right of the fiſhery; the defects of that law as the wrong ſuffered, and the bill before us as the remedy.

The defects of the law are many and grievous.	*Dollars.*
Suppoſing 340,000 quintals exported, the ſalt duty is	42,744
The drawback is only - - -	34,000
Loſs to the fiſhery, - - -	8,744
Whereas government pays - -	45,900
at 13½ cents including charges, which are 3½ cents on a quintal: Which is beyond what the fiſhery receives	11,900
And a clear loſs to government of - - -	3,156

So that though the whole is intended for the benefit of the fiſhery, about one fourth of what is paid is not ſo applied: there is an heavy loſs both to government and the fiſhery.

Even what is paid on the export is nearly loſt money; the bounty is not paid till the exportation—nor then till ſix months have elapſed: Whereas the duty on ſalt is paid before the fiſh is taken; it is paid to the exporter, not to the fiſherman. The bounty is ſo indirect that the poor fiſherman loſes ſight of it. It is paid to ſuch perſons, in ſuch places, and at ſuch periods, as to diſappoint its good effects—paſſing through ſo many hands, and paying ſo many profits to each, it is almoſt abſorbed. The encouragement too is greateſt in ſucceſsful years when leaſt needed—and is leaſt in bad fiſhing ſeaſons when tis moſt needed.

It is a very perplexed embarraſſing regulation to the officers of government and to the exporter—hence the great charge; and with all this charge and trouble it is liable to many frauds. 400 miles of coaſt—little towns, no officer.

All theſe defects the bill remedies—and beſides, gives the money on condition that certain regulations are ſubmitted to, which are worth almoſt as much as the money.

The bill is defended on three grounds—1ſt it will promote the national wealth—2d the national ſafety—3d juſtice requires it; the laſt is fully relied on.

To ſhew that the fiſhery will increaſe the wealth of the nation, it cannot be improper to mention its great value.

The export before the war, brought more than a million of dollars into this country; probably it is not less at present, and no small part in gold and silver: It is computed that 30,000 persons, including 4,000 seamen subsist by it. Many say very compofedly, if it will not maintain itself let it fall. But we should not only lose the annual million of dollars which it brings us; an immense capital would be lost. The fishing towns are built on the naked rocks or barren sands on the side of the sea. Those spots however, where trade would sicken and die, which husbandry scorns to till, and which nature seems to have devoted to eternal barrenness, are selected by industry to work miracles on: Houses, stores and wharves are erected, and a vast property created—all depending on this business.—Before you think it a light thing to consign them to ruin, see if you can compute what they cost; if they outrun your figures, then confess that it would be bad economy as well as bad policy to suffer rival nations to ruin our fishery.

The regulations of foreign nations tend to bring this ruin about; France and England equally endeavor, in the language of the Secretary of State, to mount their marine on the destruction of our fishery.

The fish of Newfoundland is allowed liberal bounties by the English government; and in the French West-Indies—we meet bounties on their fish, and duties on our own, and these amount to the price of the fish: From the English islands we are quite shut out—yet such is the force of our natural advantages that we have not yielded to these rivals. The Secretary of State has stated these, page 5th and 6th, of his report.

The more fish we catch the cheaper; the English fish will need a greater bounty—whereas if we should yield, the English would probably need no bounty at all; they would have the monopoly. For example, suppose the English can fish at two dollars the quintal—we catch so much that we sell at one dollar and two thirds; the loss to them is $\frac{1}{3}$ dol. each quintal. They must have that sum as a bounty.

Whereas if we encrease our fishery, a greater and a greater bounty is needed by foreign nations—the contest so painfully sustained by them must be yielded at last, and we shall enjoy alone an immense fund of wealth to the nation, which nature has made ours; and though foreigners disturb the possession we shall finally enjoy it peaceably and exclusively. If the lands of Kentucky are invaded, you drive off the invader, and so you ought---why not protect this property as well.

These opinions are supported by no common authority.---The State of Massachusetts having represented the discouragements of the fishery, the subject has received the sanction of the Secretary of State; he confirms the facts stated in the petition; he says it is too poor a business to pay any thing to government. [*See page* 12.]

Yet instead of asking bounties, or a remission of the duties on the articles consumed, we ask nothing, but to give us our own money back, which you received under an engagement to pay it back, in case the article should be exported.

If nothing was in view therefore, but to promote national wealth, it seems plain that this branch ought to be protected and preserved; because, under all the discouragements it suffers, it encreases, and every year more and more enriches the country, and promises to become an inexhaustable fund of wealth.

Another view has been taken of the subject which is drawn from the naval protection afforded in time of war by a fishery.

Our coasting and foreign trade are increasing rapidly; but the richer our trade becomes, the better prize to the enemy: So far from protecting us it would be the very thing that would tempt him to go to war with us. As the rice and the tobacco planter cheerfully pay for armies and turn out in the militia to protect their property on shore, they cannot be so much deceived as to wish to have it left unprotected when it is afloat; especially when it is known that this protection, though more effectual than the whole revenue expended on a navy could procure, will not cost a farthing; on the contrary, it will enrich while it protects the nation. The coasters and other seamen in the event of a war would be doubly in demand, and could neither protect themselves nor annoy the enemy to any considerable degree; but the fishermen thrown out of business by a war, would be instantly in action.---They would as they formerly did, embark in privateers---having nothing to lose, and every thing to hope, they would not dishonor their former fame. Their mode of life makes them expert, and hardy seamen. Nothing can be more adventurous. They cast anchor on the banks, 300 leagues from land, and with a great length of cable ride out the storms of winter: If the gale proves too strong they often sink at their anchors, and are food for fish which they came to take; for ever wet, the sea almost becomes their element---cold and labor, in that region of frost, brace their bodies and they become as hardy as the Bears, on the islands of ice; their skill and spirit are not inferior---familiar with danger they despise it. If I were to recite their exploits the theme would find every American heart already glowing with the recollection of them; it would kindle more enthusiasm than the subject has need of: My view is only to appeal to facts to evince the importance of the fishery as a means of naval protection. It is proper to pass over Bunker's hill, though memorable by the valor of a regiment of fishermen; nor is it necessary to mention further that 500 fishermen fought at Trenton.

It is known that the privateers man'd by fishermen, in want of every thing, not excepting arms, which they depended on taking from their enemies---brought into port warlike stores of every kind, as well as every kind of merchandize sufficient for the army and the country: the war could not be carried on without them. Among other exploits almost beyond belief, one instance is worth relating---these people in a privateer of 16 guns and 150 men, in one cruise took more than 20 ships with upwards of 200 guns and nearly 400 men.

The privateers from a single district of Massachusetts where the fishery is chiefly seated, took more than 2,000 vessels, being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the British merchant vessels, and brought in near 1200. An hundred sail of privateers, man'd by fishermen, *would* scour every sea in case of a war.

Some gentlemen think of a navy: but what navy could do more; what nation would provoke a people so capable of injuring them. Could 50 ships of the line afford more security---and yet this resource of the fishery always ready, always sufficient, will cost nothing. The superior naval force of our foes should not discourage us; our privateers would issue like so many sword fish to attack the whale.

I leave these observations to their weight, and forbear to press them further---strong as I think them, I rest my support of the bill on another ground.

I will only ask whether you will oppress if you will not encourage them---whether if you will not give them the money of the public, you will partially seize their own. This is all they ask---if your policy demands for them so much, will your justice deny them so little?

I have repeatedly asserted that the bill will not cost the public a farthing, you only take the money which the fishery brings into the Treasury for the salt duty, and pay the same or a less sum back in bounties, instead of a drawback on the exportation of the fish; here I rest the argument. Before I adduce my proofs, I cannot forbear to lay open the state of my mind.

I rely on the truth of the facts I propose to offer. I rely on the proof of them, being as near demonstration as the nature of the case will admit; I make no doubt of the good sense and good intentions of the gentlemen whom I wish to convince; and yet I am sorry to say I am far from being sanguine in the hope of gaining a single vote for the bill. I will explain my meaning and then I think no gentleman will take exception at it: This debate depends on calculation. In print or writing, or in private conversation, figures have the advantage of every other mode of investigation: the mind is fixed to a point and made to perceive it clearly.---But in public debate it is otherwise---figures not only disgust attention, but, as the mind cannot carry them along, they confound it; they make a plain thing look mysterious, and bring it into suspicion; when I ask of the committee an hearing, and it is granted, I get nothing---I want a close attention, and I have to beg, and earnestly too, that gentlemen will not trust their first opinions and vote against the bill, without condescending to receive and to weigh the facts and calculations of its advocates.

The first question is, how much does government receive by the duty on the salt used in curing the fish which is exported.

The quantity of fish must be known.

Several ways of information are to be explored.

The Secretary of State supposes the fish of 1790, to be 354,276 quintals.

A treasury return of fish exported from Aug. 20th, 1789, to Sept. 30th, 1790, which is $13\frac{1}{3}$ months, is 378,721 quintals.

For a year equal to 340,849

See Secretary's Report, page 16.

Foreign dried fish imported from 15th August, 1789, to August 1790, 3701 quintals—5 per cent. drawback thereon is only 310 dollars, at $1\frac{2}{3}$ dollars per quintal.

Mr. Giles is mistaken in supposing that foreign fish deducts 16,000 dollars from our estimate.

Return of fish in 7 months, from May 30th to December, 1790, exported—all fish of the United States, 197,278 quintals;

Which for a year is 338,184 do.

The medium may be fairly taken for the time past at 340,000 quintals a year.

Six gentlemen of Marblehead certify, that 5043 hogsheads, or 40,344 bushels of salt were used on 38,497$\frac{1}{2}$ quintals; which for 340,000 quintals, gives 356,200 bushels.

The duty at 12 cents is 42,744 dollars, which government receives.

	dolls.
But the charge to the United States is, at $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quintal,	45,900
Whereof the fishery receives 10 cents on each quintal exported,	34,000
Charges as the law stands	11900

Further this is but an estimate made up from what the last year proved. The next may be very different, and probably it will be. If more money should be demanded than 44,000 dollars, we must not be accused of misleading Congress. But in that case an increase would be made by the law—for the more fish is exported the more $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents to be paid; so that the bill creates no burden in that way. But the increase of the export of fish will probably operate in favor of government. For it is known that the economy, skill and activity of the fishery are making progress. It's success has progressed. The more fish to a vessel, the cheaper the allowance on the tonnage—Therefore the tonnage of vessels will not increase in a ratio with the increase of the fish.

The very objections prove this. For they deem the encouragement too great. But any encouragement must have the effect.

The difference of the agreements for distributing the fish according to the present practice, or by this bill, makes a great one in the quantity taken. The bill reforms the practice in this point. Marblehead vessels take less than those from Beverly. The former throw the fish into a common stock, which is afterwards divided upon a plan very unfriendly to exertion. A man works for the whole—perhaps 12 hours, and they take about 800 quintals to a vessel. But in Beverley, the exertion is as great as can be made—18 hours a day, because each man has what he catches, and they catch 1100 quintals.

Marblehead seamen sailing from other towns, and dividing as last mentioned, which the bill establishes, seldom fail to catch 2 or 300 quintals more than vessels and men from Marblehead on the first plan. Accordingly I assert on good authority, that the increase in Marblehead only may be computed at 15,000 quintals, merely in consequence of the reform by the bill. The best informed persons whom I have consulted, entertain no doubt that the export in case the bill should pass, would not be less than 400,000 quintals, probably more—but at 400,000 quintals, it would add 7,200 dollars more to the salt duty: a sum more than equal to any estimate of the actual tonnage, or any probable increase of it, 42,744

7,200

49,944 Salt duty on 400,000 quintals.

Other facts confirm the theory, that skill and exertion are encreasing in this business.

In 1775, tons 25,000, seamen 4405. Fish sold for 1,071,000 dolls.

In 1790, $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the seamen and $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the tonnage, take as much fish. It is owing to this that our fishery stood the competition with foreign nations.

Finally, the average in future may be relied on not to be less than 350,000 quintals.

Salt duty on which	43,944 dollars.
Bounties	44,000
Wanted	56

The calculation first made will answer the purpose,

340,000 quintals pay salt duty	42,744 dollars
Tonnage bounty	44,000
Wanted	1256

This is the mighty defect. Observe the authentic return of the export of fish may be, and we can almost prove it to be below the future export—Whereas to banish all doubt we go to the top of the scale for the tonnage, we take what we know to be the utmost. This we might have represented more favorably if we had chosen to conceal any thing. But even this will answer our purpose.

For 200 tons are wanting in the estimate of the bounties, being 19,800, not 20,000, which will take off one third of the deficient sum.

The tonnage over 68, which receives nothing, is not mentioned—which probably is not less than another third.

The boats under 5 tons tho trifling, are to be noticed—they receive nothing.

But above all, the chances of non-compliance with the regulations are in favor of the remainder of the 1256 dollars being stopped. Boats may not get 12 quintals to the ton, or vessels may have their voyages broke up, and not stay four months on the fishing ground, in either case they would receive nothing. Take all these together, it is not to be doubted that 1256 dollars will remain of the 44,000 in the treasury.

But these are trifles which I cannot believe gentlemen are anxious about.

For the event cannot be reduced to certainty. What quantity of fish will be exported, no man can tell now. But as government may receive more than it will pay, the chance may turn the other way, and it may have to pay a few hundred dollars more than it will have received. We have seen that the chance is most in favor of government. But one chance must balance the other. This answer is sincerely relied on as a good one.

I barely mention that the wear of cordage, cables, sails and anchors is very great. These articles on being imported, pay duties. So that it is probable the extra duty paid by the fishery on their extra consumption, will over balance any little sums supposed to exceed in the bounty.

It has been asked, as if some cunning was detected, why if the money received in the treasury to pay the drawbacks is equal to the proposed bounties, a further appropriation should be made? This cunning question admits of several very simple answers.

The bill being for 7 years, the average product is the proper sum to be calculated. But the 3 first years may fall short of the bounties, say 2000 dollars a year, which is 6000

The 4 last may exceed 2000 8000

Shall a poor fisherman wait for the whole, or if he takes his part according to the money in the treasury—for a 24th part of the bounty on his vessel, from 1792 to 1795.

2d. This delay would happen after a bad year, the very time when he would most need prompt pay.

3d. But fish taken this year will not be exported till December next. Therefore the money will not be stopped by the drawback as the law stands, till 6 months after.

A substitute has been proposed for the clause, to appropriate the drawback only. This is absolutely improper. For the 10 cents allowed as drawback is but a part of the duty paid on salt—It is not easy to see any reason why a part stopped at the treasury should be equal to the whole paid there long before. The drawback falls near 9000 dollars short of the salt duty received by the government. The expence of the drawback would be very heavy and useless.

Nor may gentlemen apprehend that government, by paying next december, will advance money to the fishery. The salt duty will have been paid, and government will have the use of the money many months before the fishermen will have a right to call for the bounties.

It is left to the candor of the gentlemen who have urged this objection, whether a better or further answer is desired.

After having laboriously gone thro the estimate of the probable export of fish, it will not be necessary to be equally minute as to the quantity or kind of vessels which are to receive the bounty.

The estimate we belive to be very high. That it is high enough, we suppose very probable from the estimate of the Secretary of State, which is only 19,185 tons.

This mode of paying the bounty on the tonnage is very simple and safe—The measurement is already made and costs nothing; and as it was made to pay a duty on tonnage, we are very sure that government will not be cheated by an over measure. The mode of paying the drawback, as the law now stands, is expensive, perplexed and embarrassing; liable to frauds and delays.

This intricate and disgusting detail of calculations was necessary, to satisfy the committee that each of the three grounds of defence on which the bill rests, is tenable.

Instead of impoverishing the nation by scattering the treasure of the whole to benefit a part, it appears that we are preserving a mine of treasure.

In point of naval protection, we can scarcely estimate the fishery too highly. It is always ready, always equal to the object—it is almost the only sufficient source of security by sea. Our navigation is certainly a precious interest of the country. But no part of our navigation can vie with the fishery in respect to the protection it affords.

There is no point which regards our national wealth or national safety, in respect to which it seems practicable to do so much with so little.

We rely on the evidence before you, that the public will not sustain the charge of a dollar. Those ought not to doubt the evidence who cannot invalidate it. If then the fishermen ask you to restore only their own money, will you deny them? Will you return to every other person exporting duried goods the money he has paid, and will you refuse the poor fishermen?

If there must be an instance of the kind, will you single out for this oppressive partiality, that branch which is described by the Secretary of State as too poor even to bear its part of the common burden. That branch which nevertheless has borne the neglect of our nation, and the persecution of foreign prohibitions and duties:—A branch which, tho we have received much and expect more both of money and services, urges no claims but such as common justice has sanctioned.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

A message from the President of the United States, by his Secretary, Mr. Lear, informed the House, that the bill, entitled "an act to establish the post-office and post roads of the United

States," has received his approbation and ſignature.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe, that the act concerning the fiſheries, and regulating the ſeamen employed therein, received the approbation and ſignature of the Preſident of the United States on the 16th inſt.

A petition and memorial of ſundry merchants of North-Carolina, engaged in commerce before the late war, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on the ſtate of the Union.

In committee of the whole on the repreſentation bill—Mr. Livermore in the chair.

Mr. Seney moved that the 3d and 4th ſections, which provide for an apportionment of the repreſentation on the ſecond cenſus, &c. ſhould be ſtruck out.—This motion occaſioned ſome debate, and was diſagreed to.

The blank for the ratio of repreſentation on the ſecond cenſus, was filled with "*thirty thouſand.*"

The bill was then reported to the Houſe with the amendments. Theſe were taken into conſideration, and ſeverally agreed to.

Mr. Dayton moved (in the Houſe) to ſtrike out the ſecond ſection, which provides for a ſecond enumeration in five years—and called the ayes and noes—which are as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Barnwell, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Gilman, Goodhue, Hillhouſe, Key, Kitchell, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Tucker, White—23.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Findley, Fitzſimmons, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Huger, Kittera, Lawrance, Macon, Madiſon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Parker, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sumpter, Venable, Vining, Wayne, Wyllis—26.

Mr. Seney renewed his motion for ſtriking out the 3d and 4th ſections, which reſpect the ratio of repreſentation on the ſecond cenſus, and called for the ayes and noes, which are as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Barnwell, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Gilman, Goodhue, Gregg, Hillhouſe, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Livermore, Moore, Niles, Page, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Tucker—25.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Findley, Fitzſimons, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Huger, Kittera, Lawrance, Macon, Madiſon, Muhlenberg, Murray, Parker, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sumpter, Treadwell, Venable, Vining Wayne, White, Wyllis—26.

On filling up the blank in the fourth ſection with 30,000, the ayes and noes were demanded, and ſtand thus:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Findley, Fitzſimons, Griffin, Hartley, Huger, Key, Lawrance, Macon, Madiſon, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sterrett, Sumpter, Sylveſter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Vining, White, Wyllis—28.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Barnwell, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Gilman, Goodhue, Gregg, Hillhouſe, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Learned, Moore, Livermore, Niles, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sturges, Thatcher—22.

Mr. Livermore laid a motion on the table to the following purport:—That a committee ſhould be appointed to report a bill authorizing the officers of the treaſury to ſettle the claim on the eſtate of General Greene, ſo as that the ſaid eſtate may be indemnified from the claims againſt it, by virtue of his having become ſecurity for certain contractors, who furniſhed cloathing and rations to the army of the United States, in the ſtate of South-Carolina.

In committee of the whole on a bill providing for the ſettlement of the claims of certain perſons, under particular circumſtances, barred by the limitations heretofore eſtabliſhed.

Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

The object of this bill is, to admit the claims of ſuch *officers, ſoldiers, artificers, ſailors & marines*, as may have been inevitably precluded from preſenting them, within the times preſcribed by the ordinances of the late Congreſs, dated the 2d November, 1785, and 23d July, 1787.

The committee agreed to ſundry amendments, which were reported—the houſe adopted ſeveral of them—others were propoſed, but not decided on. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that the Senate have agreed to all the amendments propoſed by the Houſe to the bill relative to the election of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, &c. except the laſt, to which they diſagree.

This amendment was to ſtrike out the 9th ſection, and to ſubſtitute a clauſe which provides that the double vacancy in the office of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, ſhall be filled by the Secretary of State for the time being.

The Secretary alſo informed the Houſe, that the Senate have choſen a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Langdon and Mr. Strong, to confer with ſuch committee as the Houſe may ſee proper to appoint, reſpecting the buſineſs neceſſary to be acted upon previous to a receſs, which they propoſe ſhould commence the 1ſt Tueſday in April next.

The repreſentation bill was brought in engroſſed, the blanks filled up, and the bill paſſed—ayes 34, noes 16.

The Houſe took the meſſage from the Senate into conſideration, and concurred with them in the appointment of a committee to confer reſpecting a receſs, and choſe Meſſrs. Goodhue, Wadſworth, Lawrance Sterrett and White on their part.

The diſagreement of the Senate to the laſt amendment of the Houſe to the above bill, was taken into conſideration.

It was moved to recede from this amendment—This motion revived the former diſcuſſion of this ſubject.—The queſtion being put, the motion to recede was carried in the affirmative—ayes 31, noes 24.

The Houſe proceeded in the conſideration of the amendments to the bill providing for the ſettlement of the claims of certain perſons, under particular circumſtances, barred by the limitations heretofore eſtabliſhed.

Other amendments were made, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the militia bill. Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

The firſt ſection being read—a motion to amend it, by ſtriking out part, and introducing a ſubſtitute was made. This motion was negatived. The committee made further progreſs, and then roſe and reported and the Houſe adjourned.

DERRY [Ireland] Nov. 7.

Laſt night the bridge of Derry was for the firſt time illuminated in a manner which does honor to the corporation. The bridge is one thouſand feet long, and there is a globe lamp, with double burners, at every twenty feet diſtance, which makes fifty globe lamps on each ſide of the bridge.

They likewiſe have erected two elegant toll gates, executed in a maſterly manner, with iron ſcroll work, and niches for eight globes, which are likewiſe lighted.

The corporation have, for the protection of the paſſengers, employed four watchmen, who are dreſſed in a very rich livery and armed, and are to patrole the bridge—the whole forms a view which is truly magnificent, and finally completes one of the moſt ſuperb ſtructures of the kind in Europe.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.

A ſubſcription, we hear, is filled for a SALEM BANK—and that a petition for an act of incorporation will ſhortly be preſented to the Legiſlature.

The capital of this Bank is ſaid to be 50,000 dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEB. 7.

The report of the committee on the ſubject of funding the debt of this Commonwealth, was taken up in the Houſe, and the conſideration of it referred to the next ſeſſion of the General Court.

According to aſſignment the bill to incorporate the Tontine Aſſociation had a third reading—on which the merits of the bill were again combated by Mr. Parſons, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Bacon, advocated by a great number of the members in every quarter of the Houſe, and at eight o'clock the queſtion was put, ſhall the bill paſs—which was determined in the affirmative—yeas 84, nays 51.

FEB. 8

The committee on the petition of the proprietors of the Duck Manufactory, reported a reſolve for continuing the bounty on Duck and Twine, until the 1ſt of July, 1793.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.

The emigrations from the New-England ſtates to the weſtern parts of this ſtate, are truly aſtoniſhing; and what is worthy of particular remark, theſe emigrants appear all in tolerable circumſtances—and moſt of them go to ſettle a new and fertile country, with every article of neceſſary houſhold furniture, farming utenſils, ſtock, &c

The Indians ſettled at Brothertown in Herkemer county, we are told, have ſent a petition to the legiſlature, praying to be put on the footing of free white citizens, except that they do not wiſh the privilege of ſelling their lands—They ſtate as reaſons for being admitted as free citizens, that they have been brought up in a civilized life, and that they profeſs the Chriſtian religion.—Many of the Indians ſettled at Brothertown can read and write, and ſome of them ſpeak the Engliſh language with no ſmall degree of grammatical propriety.

Philadelphia, February 22.

THE DAY.

SEE, with wide intervals of time and ſpace,
How few are ſcattered of the hero race;
Heaven ſeems to raiſe them in the expanſe of air,
Refulgent ſtars that blaze, and diſappear;
To deck the night, and mark the wanderer's way.
And chear the nations with benignant ray:
But from the centre how they ruſh afar,
And comet-like, ſhed peſtilence and war.

Genius how rare, beſtow'd how much in vain,
Or worſe—deſtroyer of the race of man!
The ſoul that ſparkles with celeſtial fire,
Lights up of power the unquenchable deſire;
Strong parts to ſtronger paſſions lend their force,
And ſwift ambition kindles in its courſe—
How fierce the rage from rivalſhip that ſprings,
How welcome vengeance wreak'd on tyrant Kings!
How victory ſhouts, how glory lights the ſkies,
And dazzling luſtre overpowers his eyes—
Now drunk and blind with power—the world his own,
He ſcorns all duties, and would reign alone.
Curſt with the rage for fame the hero's age
Seems ſtill to redden in the hiſtoric page;
There truth inſtructs us, while our ſorrows flow,
More than the tragic muſe ſhe deals in woe.

Now hiſtory ſmiles delighted with her theme,
And to admiring nations tells thy name;
Thy name, O WASHINGTON, their zeal inſpires,
Slaves drop their chains, and glow with patriot fires.
Another ſunſhine ſeems to cheer mankind,
And from the froſt of ages thaws the mind;

Wak'd by the vernal breeze, ſee Poland, France,
With youth renew'd, and vig'rous health advance.
Another ſpring has ſhed a ſweet perfume,
What fruits are promis'd by ſo rich a bloom!

Round the whole earth may liberty be ſpread,
And vanquiſh'd ſlavery hide her hated head.—

The genial ſtar, preſiding at thy birth
Not to thy country gave thee, but the earth.—
Yet in what region 'twixt the pole and line
Is not thy country's glory ſpread with thine?
The tongue of Fame is never tir'd of thee,
And virtue cries—my champion he ſhall be;
The power confer'd he uſes in my cauſe,
He ſav'd his country---yet reſpects the laws;
Yet fame by others follow'd, follows him,
And kings with envy ſee their crowns grow dim;
They hide their vulgar heads, compell'd to own
How much by virtue, fortune is outdone.

With tears of anxious joy, thy country hears,
The long recital of thy SIXTY YEARS;
And ſees how well thy virtues have combin'd
Repulſive parts---and by affection join'd:
But ah! looks forward to a dreary ſhore,
For fate ordains that thou ſhalt be no more.
Union with diſcord holds a doubtful ſtrife,
Our liberty ſeems lengthen'd with thy life—
To thee may ev'ry gale of heav'n bring health,
A boon more precious than a nation's wealth—
If heav'n thy valu'd being ſhould prolong,
Habit may make the ſenſe of Union ſtrong,
Thy breath the bond that keeps us join'd and free---
Thus thy admiring country lives with thee.

This day (and not on the 11th inſt. as mentioned in a former paper) the PRESIDENT of the United States enters into the 61ſt year of his age.---The occaſion will excite a glow of patriotiſm and gratitude in the breaſt of every friend to freedom and mankind.

The election of Governor for the State of New-York is drawing nigh. Three candidates have been ſtarted—His Excellency the preſent Governor, the Hon. John Jay, Chief Juſtice, and the Hon. Aaron Burr, Senator of the United States.

Anthony Morris, Eſq. is elected Senator of this Commonwealth, in the room of the Hon. Richard Peters, reſigned.

It ſeems to be lamented that there are writers who vindicate any of the proceedings of Congreſs. We are told of miniſterial puffers and ſycophants. Where one piece appears for government, are there not a ſcore againſt it?—It ſeems as if ſedition had an hundred tongues, and all of braſs.

One of the legion of fault-finders (for they are many) in a late paper, in a very devout and tender hearted ſentence, denounces the vengeance of Heaven on the government, becauſe it has oppreſſed the widow and fatherleſs in the proviſion for the public debt. The ſame writer, however, it ſeems, would help them no further than by his prayers, or rather his maledictions on Congreſs; for he conſiders the proviſion for the debt unconſtitutional, being againſt the general welfare. The creditors, doubtleſs, are a minor part, ſo that the general welfare or convenience is plainly on the ſide of making no proviſion for the debt. It goes terribly againſt the conſtitution of great numbers to pay their debts. Perhaps this is the ground of the writer's conſtitutional objection to the funding act. He is alſo averſe to an impoſt tax—Both theſe difficulties, however, are overlooked, when he has occaſion to mention the oppreſſion of the fatherleſs and the widows. He calls down divine vengeance on Congreſs—yet he deems a proviſion by law for the debt unconſtitutional, and the revenue to pay it oppreſſive. What a friend to the widows and fatherleſs!

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	24/1 pr. £.		120 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	14/4 14/5		72 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	14/8		73⅓ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	22/		110 do.
Indents	14/		70 do.

half ſhares Bank Stock—95 per cent premium.

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

FEBRUARY 20.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

	ANCHORS pr. lb.	7c	8c
	Allum, Engliſh, pr. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	11c	
	Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90d	100d
	——Pearl,	137d	140d
	Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Brandy, common,	1d	11c
	——Cogniac	1d 20c	1d 30c
	Braziletto, pr. ton.	37d 33c	4cd
	Bricks, pr. M.	4d	5d
	Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1d 88c	2d
	Ditto, pilot	3d	67c
	Ditto, ſmall water	38c	40c
	Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d	40c
	—— pr. bbl.	4d	67c
BOARDS	Oak pr. M feet,	9d	10d
BOARDS	Merch. pine	16d	17d
BOARDS	Sap, do.	8d 50c	9d
BOARDS	——N. Eng.	11d	
BOARDS	Cedar	14d	
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add	1d 33c	*pr. M.*
	Brimſtone rolls pr. cwt.	3d	
BEEF	Iriſh pr. bbl.		
BEEF	Boſton	7d	8d
BEEF	Country	6d	7d
	Butter pr. lb.	16c	
CANDLES	——in kegs	10c	12c
CANDLES	Sper. pr. lb.	43c	
CANDLES	Wax	53c	56c
CANDLES	Myrtle Wax	13c	
CANDLES	Mould, tallow	11c	
CANDLES	Dipped	10c	
	Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.	19c	
	——— Country	8c	10c
	Chocolate	15c	
	Cinnamon	2d 40c	2d 67c
	Cloves	1d 33c	
	Coal pr. buſhel	20c	22c
	Cocoa pr. cwt.	10d 67c	11d 33c
	Coffee pr. lb.	17c	18c
	Copperas pr. cwt.	1d 67c	
	Cordage	7d 67c	8d
	Cotton pr. lb.	23c	34c
	Currants	13c	
	Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	11d 33c	
	——Ravens	8d 93c	9d 67c
	Feathers pr. lb.	40c	44c
	Flax	10c	
	Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85c	90c
	Flour, Super. pr. bbl.	5d 5d 25c	
	——Common,	4d 74c	5d
	——Bur middlings, beſt	4d 13c	
	——Meal, Indian	2d 67c	
	——Ship-ſtuff pr. cw.	1d 1d 33c	
	Fuſtic pr. ton,	20d	
	Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,	4d 4d 33c	
	Do. pr. gall.	80c	
	Glue, pr. cwt.	20d 21d 33c	
	Ginger, white race	7d 7d 33c	
	Ditto, common	7d	20c
	Ditto, ground pr. lb.	9c	
	Ginſeng,	20c	24c
	Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, fine glazed	4d	
GRAIN	Wheat pr. buſh	90c	93c
GRAIN	Rye	54c	60c
GRAIN	Oats	26c	33c
GRAIN	Indian corn	44c	48c
GRAIN	Barley	60c	66c
GRAIN	——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3c	
GRAIN	Buckwheat per buſh.	28c	
	Hemp, ſo. pr. ton,	120d	146. 67c
	American, pr. lb.	4c	5c
	Herrings, pr. bbl.	2d	67c
	Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c	11c
	Hops	27c	
	Hogſhead hoops, pr. M	15d	
	Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c	1d 33c
	——Carolina	40c	1d
	Irons, ſad pr. ton,	133d 33c	
IRON	Caſtings pr. cwt	3d 47c	
IRON	Bar pr. ton,	82d	
IRON	Pig	24d 26d	67c
IRON	Sheet	173d 33c	
IRON	Nail rods	96d	
	Junk, pr. cwt.	4d 5d	
	Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c	10c
	Lead in pigs pr. c.	5d 33c	5d 67c
	——in bars	7d	
	Lead, white	10d 10d	67c
	——red	6d 40c	6d 67c
	Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	14c	17c 20c
	Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c	6d
	Logwood	24d	
	Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c	67c
	Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.	9d	
	——ſecond quality	6d	67c
	Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16c	20c
	Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c	2d
	Maſt ſpars	33c	67c
	Molaſſes pr. gall.	41c	45c
	Muſtard per. lb.	87c	
	Mahogany pr. foot,	10c	
	Nails, 10d 12d and 20d——	10c	
	Nutmegs pr. lb.	8d	
OIL	Linſeed, pr. gall.	50c	
OIL	Olive	87c	
OIL	Ditto pr. caſe,	2d 50c	
OIL	Beſt ſweetin flaſks, pr. box	10d	
OIL	—baſkets 12 bottles	5d	
OIL	Spermaceti pr. gall.	48c	
OIL	Train	24c	27c
OIL	Whale	22c	28c
	Porter pr. caſk,	5d 33c	
	——London, pr. doz.	1d 60c	
	Porter, American pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 4c	1d 60c
	Pitch, pr. bbl.	1d 73c	2d
	Pork, Burlington,	10d 33c	
	——Lower county	9d 33c	
	——Carolina	8d	
	Peas, Albany pr. buſh.	73c	
	Pepper, pr. lb.	44c	47c
	Pimento	19c	20c
	Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg	7d 8d	
	Ditto pr. jar	3d	
	Ditto pr. box	4d	
	Rice pr. cwt.	2d 67c	2d 93c
	Roſin pr. bbl.	2d 33c	2d 67c
RUM	Jamaica pr. gall.	90c	
RUM	Antigua	87c	
RUM	Windward	73c	77c
RUM	Barbadoes	73c	
RUM	Country, N. E.	59c	
	Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c	14d
	Saſſafras pr. ton	6d	8d
	Shot	140d	
STEEL	German pr. lb.	9c	
STEEL	Engliſh, bliſtered cwt	10d	
STEEL	American pr. ton	113d 33c	
STEEL	Crowley's pr. fag	10d 67c	
	Snake root pr. lb.	20c	42c
	Soap, Brown	6c	
	——White	8c	
	——Caſtile	11c	
	Starch	7c	
	Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d	60c
	Spermaceti, refined,	48c	
	Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1, per yard,	28c	
	——Boſton, No. I.	30c	
	——— No. II.	29c	
	——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p.	12d	
SUGAR	Lump, pr. lb.	18c	
SUGAR	Loaf, ſingle refined	25c	
SUGAR	Ditto, double do.	33c	
SUGAR	Havannah, white	16c	17c
SUGAR	Ditto, brown,	12c	14c
SUGAR	Muſco. pr. cwt.	14d 15d	33c
	Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c	37c
SALT	Allum pr. buſh.	24c	27c
SALT	Liverpool	29c	
SALT	Cadiz	25c	
SALT	Liſbon	25c	27c
	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d 13d	33
	Do. L. O.	15d 33c	16d 67c
	Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c	40c
	Shingles, ſh. p. M.	2d 33c	2d 67
	Do. long dreſſed	12d 13d	33c
	Scantling, heart,	23d	33c
	——Sap	8d 8d	67c
STAVES	Pipe pr. 1000	30d	
STAVES	W. O. hogſhead	19d	33c
STAVES	R. O. do.	19d	50c
STAVES	Leogan	16d	
STAVES	Barrel	10d	
STAVES	Heading	26d	6-c
SKINS	Otter, beſt pr. pie.	4d	67c
SKINS	Minks	20c	40c
SKINS	Fox, grey	40c	80c
SKINS	——red	1d	20c
SKINS	Martins	24c	1d
SKINS	Fiſhers	33c	67c
SKINS	Bears	3d	
SKINS	Racoons	27c	60c
SKINS	Muſk-rats	11c	20c
SKINS	Beaver, pr. lb.	67c	1d 33c
SKINS	Deer, in hair	20c	30c
	Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	1d	
	—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c	2d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. beſt	3d 60c	73c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——inferior	2d 67c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——old	4d	67c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Rappahannock	2d 50c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Colo. Maryland	5d 33c	8d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Dark	2d	40c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Long-leaf	2d	40c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Eaſtern-ſhore	2d 2d	93c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Carolina, new	2d 7c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——old	do.	
TEAS	Hyſon pr. lb.	93c 1d	28c
TEAS	Hyſon ſkin,	53c	67c
TEAS	Souchong,	50c	93c
TEAS	Congo,	43c	50c
TEAS	Bohea,	34c	36c
	Tallow, refined	9c	
	Tin pr. box,	13d 33c	67c
	Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47c	53c
	Vermillion	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Varniſh,	33c	37c
WINE	Madeira, pr. p.	106d	200d
WINE	Liſbon	96d	100d
WINE	Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c	60c
WINE	Fayal	44c	49c
WINE	Port pr. p.	106d 67c	120d
WINE	Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d	
WINE	Claret	4d	6d
WINE	Sherry pr. gall.	90c	1d 20c
WINE	Malaga	77c	80c
	Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c	27c
	Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c	30c

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days	1½
60 days	2
30 days	2½ pr. cent. prem.
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	39c
90 days	38c
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	4d 44c
France, 60 days	80c

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the landed eſtate of GEORGE WANER, deceaſed, conſiſting of a valuable Plantation and tract of Timber Land, ſuppoſed to contain between four hundred and 450 acres, about 90 of which is plow-land and 15 of drained meadow. There is on the farm a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a cooper's ſhop and a large barn; a well of water at the door, a good apple orchard. The houſe ſtands cloſe on a good landing belonging to the ſaid premiſes; the reſt of the land is well timbered and lies within one mile of ſaid landing, and an equal diſtance from a ſaw-mill and griſt-mill and alſo of Quinton's Bridge, bounding on the Main, Allaway's Creek, in the county of Salem, five miles from Salem Court-Houſe.

Any perſon that is diſpoſed to view or purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, may ſee the place and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers near the ſame.

MARK MILLER and ANDREW MILLER, } Executors.

Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792.

N. B. There is likewiſe a lot of Meadow ground of about 25 acres, adjoining lands of Abbott Sayres, and others, the property of ſaid deceaſed, to be ſold in manner as above, by the ſaid executors. [ep4w]

Joſeph Anthony, & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, No. 5, on *Cheſnut-Street Wharf,*

A FEW puncheons choice old Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis Rum,
Port-au-Prince, Cape-Francois and Surinam Molaſſes,
Coffee, Coton, and Pimento,
Hyſon and Souchong Tea, of the firſt quality,
Cloves, Caſſia, and Boſton Chocolate,
Spermacæti Candles and ſtrained Oil,
Salmon and picked Mackarel,
Boſton Beef and Burlington Pork,
Ruſſia and Boſton Canvas,
A few bales excellent Hops,
Myrtle Wax Candles,
St. Martin's Salt,
Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
And a few caſes old Batavia Arrack.

February 8, 1792. [ep4w]

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

S C H E M E.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1590
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will commence on the ſecond Monday in April, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunſwick, January 20, 1792. [ep 3m]

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

Diſmal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to thoſe of Paſquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamſburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about ſixteen miles; the country through which it will paſs, is ſwampy, free from ſtones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at leaſt in depth, below the ſurface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry ſeaſons, by veſſels drawing three feet water.

Good ſecurity will be required of contractors; and perſons making application to be employed as managers, muſt produce certificates (from characters of reſpectability) of their qualifications for a buſineſs of this kind.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (ep19)

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1792.

N O T I C E.

THE Officers of the Militia Battalions of the City, the Northern Liberties, and Southern Diſtrict of Philadelphia, are requeſted to aſſemble at the State-Houſe, properly uniformed, at half paſt 2 o'clock, on Wedneſday next, the 22d inſtant. The Volunteer Corps of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, will parade at ſaid place at 11 o'clock, to take orders for the firings and exerciſe of the day. It is alſo particularly requeſted, that ſuch Officers of the Army of the United States as may be in this City on that day, will join the Proceſſion of their fellow Officers and Citizens as above, at half paſt 2 o'clock.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut.
of the City and Liberties.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the title indiſputable, in the county of Glouceſter, ſuppoſed to contain five hundred and forty acres of Meadow Land and Cedar Swamp, ſituate on a branch of Little Egg-Harbour River, in the townſhip of Galloway. There is on ſaid premiſes a frame houſe and kitchen, a ſmall hay houſe and ſtable. About ſixty acres of the land cleared, and about one hundred and ninety of woodland, and a cedar ſwamp, chiefly well timbered, and about 300 acres of meadow (interſperſed with freſh water flowing ſtreams) ſufficient to ſupply one hundred head of cattle.—The ſituation is allowed by judges, to be capital for raiſing ſtock.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Plantation, may have poſſeſſion from the 25th of March enſuing. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at Quinton's Bridge, in the county of Salem; or a further deſcription may be had, by applying to Richard Wood, ſenior, in Greenwich; or Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Hattonfield; or of James Scull, adjoining ſaid lands.—The place above mentioned, is a pleaſant healthy country, within two miles of three griſt and ſaw-mills: And three houſes appropriated to divine worſhip, are about the ſame diſtance. Terms of payment made eaſy, by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County,
2d mo. 13th, 1792. [ep4w]

S A L E S

Of the real Eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Townſhip of Benſelem, in the County of Bucks, Eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ON Tueſday the 27th of March next will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient outhouſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a ſhad and herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſhad and herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall Farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid; on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining Stock, Houſhold-Furniture, Farming Utenſils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
(eptm27) SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
} Witneſſes.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

☞ The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.